

<p align="center">14 RUBBER STAMP EXAMINATIONS</p>	<p align="center">Page 1 of 2</p>
<p align="center">Division of Forensic Science</p> <p align="center">QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS PROCEDURES MANUAL</p>	<p align="center">Amendment Designator:</p>
	<p align="center">Effective Date: 1-April-2003</p>
<p align="center">14 RUBBER STAMP EXAMINATIONS</p> <p>14.1 Objective</p> <p>To determine whether two or more stamped impressions were made with the same stamp; or to determine whether a particular stamp was (or was not) used to make a specific stamped impression.</p> <p>14.2 References</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbertson, Gary; <u>Rubber Stamp Examination</u>; Wide Line Publishing, 1997 Seaman-Kelly, Jan; <u>Forensic Examination of Rubber Stamps</u>; Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 2002 Ellen, David; <u>The Scientific Examination of Documents</u> (Second Edition); Taylor & Francis Ltd., 1997 <p>14.3 Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stereo microscope Magnifier Transmitted light box Measuring device Light source of such a design to allow for oblique lighting <p>14.4 Interferences</p> <p>Counterfeit rubber stamps produced through a photopolymer process may duplicate many, if not all, of the characteristics previously thought to be individual and unique to a particular rubber stamp.</p> <p>14.5 Procedures</p> <p>14.5.1 These procedures may not address all aspects of any uncommon or unusual circumstances encountered during examinations.</p> <p>14.5.2 The procedures outlined below may not be possible or necessary in each and every case.</p> <p>14.5.3 Establish whether the examination is a comparison of exclusively questioned impressions; a comparison of a questioned impression(s) with a known impression(s); or a comparison of a questioned impression(s) with a rubber stamp.</p> <p>14.5.4 Examine all impressions (questioned and any known) to establish that each is an original stamped impression, and not the product of some other type of process (e.g. photocopy, lithography).</p> <p>14.5.5 Determine whether the questioned impression(s) is suitable for comparison. Factors affecting suitability include such things as clarity, detail, degree of inking, and general condition of the document.</p> <p>14.5.6 If known specimen impressions are submitted, determine their suitability for comparison.</p> <p>14.5.7 If a rubber stamp(s) is submitted, note its condition (e.g. clean, dirty, inked, worn, damaged). Prepare appropriate specimens, and evaluate their suitability for comparison with the questioned impression(s).</p>	

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<div> <div>14.5.8 Conduct side-by-side comparison of the questioned impressions; or of the questioned impression(s) to the known impression(s) and/or to the rubber stamp(s).</div> <div> <div>14.5.8.1 Compare the class characteristics, which are those that are largely the result of the manufacturing process, and are likely to be repeated in other rubber stamps (e.g. size, shape, text, type style).</div> <div>14.5.8.2 Compare any individual characteristics in common, which are those that result from physical damage after manufacture, and which would not be shared with other rubber stamps (e.g. nicks, breaks, blemishes, impression voids, coincidental peripheral printing).</div> </div> <div>14.5.9 Evaluate the significance of any similarities, dissimilarities, or limitations observed in 14.5.8.1 and 14.5.8.2 and form a conclusion.</div> <div>◆End</div> </div>	